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Price 5 cents

WHERE CIVILIZATIONS MEET: ROUND ABOUT CONSTANTINOPLE

VI. THE GAME OF DIPLOMACY

Frank Chapin Bray

THE advertisement of a recent book on affairs in the Near East announced that it told an authoritative story of "European diplomacy and Oriental intrigue." Why not European intrigue and Oriental diplomacy? For it is difficult to draw the line in action, and results of either or both may amount to the same thing, good or bad. Perhaps we need to be on our guard against taking the word for the thing: mere unsuccessful diplomacy stigmatized as intrigue or mere successful intrigue glorified as diplomacy. We may at least assume that intrigue is not confined to the Oriental and that diplomacy is not the sole possession of the European.

Diplomacy has to serve as the one word to cover the art, science, means and methods of procedure by which sovereign governments deal with each other, short of war and after war. Ideally it signifies fair dealing. In practice there appear to be some "57 varieties" of the game round about Constantinople, and whatever else may be said concerning this world-capital city no doubt will be expressed of the importance of Constantinople as a strategic center of diplomacy. We follow diplomatic trails revealed by the Balkan wars to learn something about the game.

NOTE.—This is the sixth article of the series required in the Chautauqua Home Reading Course during the "Classical Year" of 1913-14. An article will appear in the first issue of the magazine in each month, from September to May inclusive. The first article, September 6, was "The Classic Mediterranean Basin." The second, October 4, was "Islam: Races and Religion." The third, November 1, was "Before and After the Balkan War." The fourth, December 6, was "The Aggressive West." The fifth, January 3, was "Nations and Nationality."

It is necessary to understand that there is no absolutely fixed standard of diplomacy which is universally observed. Turkey's diplomacy, fundamentally, has been the instrument of the



Henry Morgenthau of New York,
United States Ambassador to the
Turkish Empire

will of a despot. By contrast United States diplomacy, representing democratic principles and unbound by the network of long persistent European dynastic entanglements, has been influential in setting a higher standard of diplomatic purpose. Such a comparison of extremes is the first one that occurs to an American.

The Chautauquan



Location of Embassies of the Great Powers at Constantinople: 1, French; 2, British; 3, Russia; 4, German; 5, Italian; 6, Austro-Hungarian. Summer establishments are also maintained up the Bosphorus

Between these two extremes, the situation in the Near East exhibits a bewildering assortment of grades of diplomacy, based chiefly on expediency. Since expediency knows no law but expediency, its injustices are most apparent in the dealings of strong nations with the weak. In diplomacy as in war might constitutes right to impose a policy.

Where does International Law come in? The layman who wonders, must be content with one or with parts of several answers: (a) International Law is "a collection of rules by which nations, and their members respectively, are supposed to be governed in their relations with each other."* (b) A defined body of enforceable law it is not, yet, because there is no international force to compel a nation to obey it, even if to prescribe it there were a common superior to nations. (c) As a growing record of practices and customs developed in the conduct of international affairs by civilized nations, its effect is to make legalized precedents out of certain prin-

ciples recognized by all of them. Other principles, legalized by treaties or statutes and binding only upon the nations which are parties to them, may become universal precedents by adoption. In any case precedent lacks the power of enforcing a penalty on a civilized nation for non-observance, and inferior nations may be wholly beyond the pale of "civilized" precedent. (d) From another point of view International Law is the advancing embodiment of those paramount ethical, judicial, humane, social principles which nations ought to guarantee in their dealings with each other no less than within their own borders. Under modern conditions of intercommunication a new force—a consensus of public opinion impossible in previous eras—will more and more command observance of such principles in regard to war, diplomatic intercourse, and other international relationships. Progress toward the establishment of an international code of the moral judgment of mankind is not made in a day.

It is astonishing to realize how much of its life Turkey-in-Europe owes to diplomacy. One

*Professor Theodore S. Woolsey.

gets the impression that even in this hour of her latest defeat—Turkey's career of military conquest was first checked short of Vienna at the close of the 17th century—she is diplomatically very much alive and admittedly an expert at the game of defensive diplomacy. Witness the following:

In the treaty of Lausanne (signed at Ouchy in 1912) by which Tripoli was ceded to Italy, besides an indemnity Turkey secures the pledge of Italy to help to do away with trade "capitulations" in Turkish dominions* by which foreigners have always been privileged to reside under their own laws and magistrates. Originally coupled with freedom for religious establishments, and utilized by churches and missionaries, these capitulations have sheltered anomalous foreign groups not confined to religious activities.

It was a clever stroke on the eve of the attack by the four Balkan allies for Turkey to grant nationalistic demands to her Albanians, with whom the allies had not reckoned and who would certainly bring back some of the Great Powers into the Balkan game.

Notified that despite the retaking of Adrian-

*Article VIII.—As the Porte proposes to open negotiations, at a European conference or otherwise, with the Great Powers interested, for the cessation of the caputlary regime in Turkey, and the substitution for it of the régime of international law, Italy, recognizing the good grounds for these intentions of the Porte, declares her willingness henceforth to give the Porte her full and sincere support to this end.

ople the Concert of European powers must insist upon the limitation of Turkish territory by the Enos-Midian line from the Aegean to the Black Sea laid down by the treaty of London, Turkey continued to occupy Adrianople, and by treaty with Bulgaria not only retained it but moved the line considerably westward on both seas.

It is reported from Vienna that Turkey and Bulgaria have concluded an offensive alliance against Greece.

Upon the claim of necessary protection to her Asia Minor coast line Turkey will doubtless get back certain Aegean islands, although their population is Greek and Italy occupied them as a part of the war campaign against Turkey for Tripoli.

Now among the strategic islands off Asia Minor we strike a trail of diplomacy which leads us back to the time of the Congress of Berlin (1878). That Congress confirmed a habit of formal diplomatic conference on European affairs by representatives of the Powers, the most conspicuous earlier examples being the Congress of Vienna (1815) and of Paris (1856).

It will be recalled that Turkey was untouched and was not represented at the Vienna remapping of the Europe which Napoleon had previously mapped as he chose. Six monarchs



Copyright by Harris & Ewing

Charles J. Volpicka of Illinois, United States Minister to Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia



Photo by Purdy

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro

The Chautauquan

were present in person and "among the diplomats the most influential were Lord Castle-reagh and the Duke of Wellington from England; Hardenburg and von Humboldt from Prussia; Nesselrode from Russia; Prince Met-



Sir Edward Grey, Great Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

ternich from Austria; and Talleyrand, who with great adroitness procured admission to the Congress on the ground that the quarrel of the Powers had been not with France but with Napoleon."^{*}

Broadly speaking the result was a kind of gentleman's agreement among monarchs for the benefit of monarchical interests, diplomatically set forth as the doctrine of "balance of power," reactionary with respect to "revolutions" and the development of the democratic cohesive principle of nationality throughout Europe. Several secret agreements in addition to recent treaties between parties to the Congress complicated the diplomatic problem. Among concessions the "perpetual neutrality" of little democratic Switzerland was guaranteed.

Partition of Poland having been confirmed at Vienna, forty-one years later partition of Turkey became an acute question for another diplomatic Congress, at Paris.

Turkey had taken up arms against Russia in behalf of Polish patriots, only to meet defeat in

1774. Then Russia, by the treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji (the name of a Bulgarian village) secured dominance of the Black Sea. Russia also obtained for the first time representative rights in behalf of the Greek Orthodox Church in Turkey, and imposed certain conditions under which Moldavia and Wallachia were returned to Turkish rule. Thus the Czar of Russia became recognized in a double sense as head protector of Slav peoples and of the Greek (Orthodox) Church, with elastic powers of interference. Likeness of this type of absolutism to that of the Ottoman Empire, a Moslem state under the Sultan,^{*} will strike the reader, and one can understand to a degree how ecclesiastical politics and diplomacy have commingled inextricably with secular state politics and diplomacy in the Near East.

In passing, the student is reminded of the so-called Holy Alliance promulgated for Europe (in Paris) by Czar Alexander I, "by which he meant an alliance to promote the reign of the gospel by putting down all anarchic and revolutionary ideas, and the other powers meant an alliance to oppose every movement in Europe calculated to disturb the state of things imposed upon the nations by the Congress of Vienna."[†] The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia signed this by-product of the Vienna Congress of 1815, but for practical purposes, later in that year, Austria, Russia, Prussia and England joined in a more substantial treaty of alliance providing for a system of diplomatic congresses to cultivate and carry out a common policy of repressing revolution against rulers. France became a fifth member in 1818. The Alliance broke down after 1822, with the defection of England from the policy of armed interference to coerce "guilty states." Her Minister of Foreign Affairs, George Canning, declared that nations should be free to manage their own affairs under the form of government they deemed best. Against Holy Alliance support of Spain's rule over revolutionary colonies in South America, Canning pitted protection of British consuls and trade interests, and recognition of the independence of Buenos Ayres, Colombia and Mexico. His diplomacy led to President Monroe's declaration of our "Monroe Doctrine." But back to the Near East the insurrection of the Greeks against Turkey (beginning in 1821) com-

^{*}"Islam: Races and Religion" in this series, The Chautauquan, October 4.

[†]"Russia and Turkey in the 19th Century." Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN LONDON

TURKEY.—Left to right: Mestafa Rehid Pasha, Osman Nizam Pasha, and General Sait Pasha.

GREECE.—Left to right: M. Eleutherios Venizelos, M. George Sait, and M. Kostandis.

SERVIA.—Left to right: M. Stevan Stankovich, M. Andra Nikolic, and Dr. Milenko Vassiljev.

MONTENEGRO.—Left to right: Cesar Vukotic, M. Lazar Mikutovich, and M. Popovitch.

BULGARIA.—Left to right: Dr. Denoff, M. Michael Maldoff, and General Papazoff.

SERVIA. M. Novakovich.—Distinguished statesman and diplomat; he has served in turn as Minister of the Interior, Minister in Constantinople, President of the Council of State, Prime Minister, and Minister in St. Petersburg.

M. Novakovich has had a varied Ministerial career, having held the portfolio of Public Instruction five times, and served in three Cabinets as Minister for Foreign Affairs. In 1909 he was elected President of the Shipping, and still retains that post.

Dr. Vassiljev.—Appointed Minister in Rome in 1901, and in 1904 went to Paris as Minister, an appointment which he still holds. He is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

MONTENEGRO. M. Stojanovic.—Vice-President of the Council of Justice from 1901 to 1904, and lately Private Secretary to King Nicholas.

M. Miro Tchrovitch.—Beginning his career as Montenegrin Consul at Skadar, he became President of the "Cour des Comptes" in 1902, and served as Minister of Finance from 1903 to 1905, when, on the proclamation of the Constitution in Montenegro, he was chosen as first Prime Minister. On retiring he became President of the Council of State.

M. Popovitch.—Chargé d'Affaires in Constantinople from 1900 until the war.

BULGARIA. Dr. Danoff.—After serving successively as Vice-President of the Sobranje, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Prime Minister, in 1901 he became Professor of International Law at Sofia, and represented Bulgaria in the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Since 1911 he has again been President of the Sobranje.

M. Majaroff.—Minister of Public Works, 1896-1899. Elected Vice-President of the Sobranje in 1911, and at the beginning of this year was appointed Minister in London.

GENERAL PAPAZOFF.—Had a distinguished Army career before becoming Minister of War in 1909, a position which he held in four Cabinets, resigning his portfolio in 1911 in favour of General Sotov, the organizer of Bulgaria's striking victories. Later he became Minister for Foreign Affairs.



From London "Graphic"

Banquet to celebrate the Signing of the Treaty of Bucharest. Given to the Bulgarian, Greek, Servian and Montenegrin delegates by M. Majoresco, the Roumanian Prime Minister

elled the Powers to turn their attention. Intervention was delayed by lack of agreement until after Greece was prostrate in 1827. It took the treaty form (in London) of a pledge by Great Britain, Russia and France to mediate, and establish consular relations with Greece if Turkey refused to accept mediation. A joint fleet was sent to the Levant to prevent further hostilities between the belligerents, but in the "accidental" battle of Navarino the whole Turkish fleet was wiped out. Great Britain apologized, but Russia pressed her campaigns in 1828-9, captured Adrianople, threatened Constantinople, and so forced the treaty of Adrianople. Territory on the Danube and in the Caucasus, Russian protection of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and trade privileges under jurisdiction of consuls in Turkey were among the Russian gains. Greek autonomy was granted, the final terms being referred to another conference in London which fixed the form of a constitutional monarchy for Greece.

Turkey's line of defensive diplomacy continued to be largely made for her by jealous rival Great Powers seeking preponderance of favor and shares of spoils in Turkish territory. Fear of Russian aggression under cover of diplomatic demands for guarding Holy Places in Palestine and exercising a protectorate over all the Sultan's Christian subjects, dominated Western European States up to the Congress of Paris in 1856. Russia's interference in the reform revolt of Mehemet Ali (an Albanian) in Egypt, was followed by allied intervention by England, Austria and Prussia; England and France defeated Russia in the Crimea, and Austria played the role of mediator in bringing about the Congress of Paris. In the Peace of Paris the Black Sea was made neutral and the Danube made free to navigation. Russia and all the other powers disclaimed any right to interference between Sultan and subjects, but clauses of the treaty provided for confirmation of privileges proclaimed by firman to his Christian subjects.

"Turkey was admitted to the dubious privileges of participation in the public law and Concert of Europe; and the other signatories undertook 'to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire,' guaranteed 'in common the strict observance of this engagement,' and promised to 'consider every act calculated to do injury thereto as a question of general interest.' Should any threatening disagreement arise between the Porte and one or more of the powers, the Porte and its opponent were to invoke the mediation of the other signatories, before resorting to force."*

Such phrases of solemn diplomatic covenant sound hollow enough now. They remind one of Metternich's comment on Czar Alexander's draft of the Holy Alliance: "It is verbiage." The immediate effect of the Treaty of Paris was to give further diplomatic lease of life to Turkey-in-Europe and check-mate Russia. Virtually but one provision—free navigation of the Danube—has stood undisregarded. Nevertheless the system of European Congresses to ascertain and assert common interests had become an established institution of diplomacy, setting precedents of far-reaching importance in the conduct of international affairs.

The Congress of Berlin, 22 years later, achieved the diplomatic feat of revising to death a war-won treaty forced by Russia upon Turkey (treaty of San Stephano). The substitute Berlin Treaty of 1878 has been aptly called the charter, on paper, of the Balkans down to the Balkan war of 1912. Its main provisions (there

*J. A. R. Marriott.

were 64 articles) we have necessarily reviewed in considerable detail in the last three preceding instalments of this series of articles in *The Chautauquan*.* Here we note again the artificial nature of boundaries laid down, the nominal pledge of the Powers to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and of Turkey to effect reforms.

Retrospectively, we see that diplomacy at the Congress of Berlin, like diplomacy at the earlier Congresses of Vienna and Paris, chiefly procured a kind of renewed gentleman's agreement for balance of power among rulers, in the name of "national" interests he heads. Russia, it appears, by breaking away from the Treaty of Paris and defeating Turkey "in behalf of oppressed Balkan subjects," had moved so deftly toward capturing all the Turkish spoils that Western European sovereigns must again checkmate her, and despotic Turkey, minus a few strips of territory by way of toll, once more is set up on diplomatic legs on condition that the Sultan, too, will be good. The Berlin treaty gives notice that the status quo—the situation it fixes by diplomatic agreement, dependent mainly on adhesive interests of vested rulerships—must be maintained.

And as if to make maintenance of the status quo doubly sure, Great Britain makes a secret treaty on the side with the Sultan, for the possession of the island of Cyprus off the coast of Asia Minor! This is the trail of diplomacy lead-

*November, "Before and After the Balkan War;" December, "The Aggressive West;" January, "Nations and Nationality."



Turkish and Bulgarian Peace Delegates in Conference at Constantinople

The Chautauquan

ing back to the Congress of Berlin which we struck near the beginning of this article. Its devious course, a long way around, is typical of many a diplomatic trail one tries to follow in the Near East.

Results at Berlin represented a climax of



New Palace of King Nicholas at Cettinje, Montenegro

diplomatic success, according to Disraeli, the British negotiator. But subsequent events refused to be bound by the Berlin treaty. A catalogue of violators in one respect or another would contain not only Turkey and the other signatory powers but would show vassal groups shifting allegiance and asserting independence. The War of the Balkan Allies, 35 years later, revealed two main diplomatic groups of Powers—Germany-Austria-Italy in a Triple Alliance, and Great Britain-France-Russia in a Triple Entente, neither in the best of working condition—practically powerless to compel Balkan obedience to any mandate upon which all six could agree. An issue popularly phrased as "Balkan States for Balkan People" was forced into the diplomatic game as the vital issue not only in the Balkans but elsewhere in the modern world, a world newly conditioned within a generation far beyond the foresight of Berlin treaty makers.

Journalists, without fear of stepping in where historians fear to tread too soon, paint picturesquely some of the phases of current diplomacy. Two quotations we select:

(1) Lucien Wolf; in London "Graphic."

"As for the Aegean Islands, our policy is clearly marked out for us by our flag in Cyprus and by the famous Convention of 1878, in virtue of which it flies there. The importance of that long-contemned and neglected compact in the present circumstances of the

Ottoman empire and the Eastern Mediterranean will scarcely be denied by the most fanatical of Disraelophobes. With Russia at Teheran, with Germany at Basra and Alexandretta, with France and Italy scrambling for concessions and spheres of influence in Anatolia and Syria, and with the Triple Alliance emerging as a Mediterranean Power, the necessity of a strong and friendly Turkey in Asia has become vital to us. For this reason we cannot allow the islands which command the Turkish coasts, and more particularly those which bar access to the Turkish capital to remain in non-Turkish hands. It is useless and, indeed, hypocritical to talk in this connection of the rights of nationalities. After all the recent violation of these rights, no statesman who values his reputation for sanity and humor will venture to invoke them. *Realpolitik* is a field 'where there ain't no ten commandments,' and, consequently, we cannot afford to handicap ourselves with any baggage of the sentimentalists. That is why we may not support the Greek pretensions, much as they appeal to our moral sentiment and personal sympathies."

(2) Mock notice in Paris "Matin."

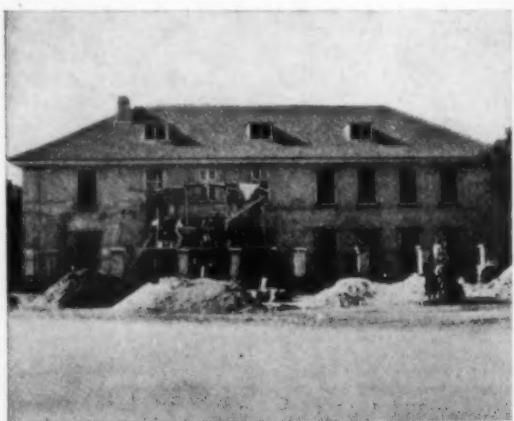
FUNERAL OF "M. STATU QUO"

Paris, November 1. "You are requested to attend the funeral of Monsieur Statu Quo, diplomat, who departed this life October 30, 1912, in Macedonia, aged 495 years."

Sent on behalf of Turkey his widow, Austria his mother, England his mother-in-law; Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece his daughters; Montenegro his grandson, Russia his daughter-in-law, and Germany, France, Italy, his cousins and second cousins.

The burial will be in Asia Minor.

The story goes that somewhere in our once rude west a traveler was offered choice of three kinds of pie, "open-faced, cross-barred, and 'kivered'—all apple." The student-traveler discovers that diplomacy of all three kinds, covered, cross-barred and open-faced, is still offered by



New British Legation Building at Cettinje

Foreign Offices to neighbor nations round about Constantinople.

Into the extremely interesting development of the detailed organization of diplomatic service and procedure, so indispensable to modern official intercourse between nations, we cannot go. We seek our own ambassador, minister or consul for advice or protection in a foreign country scarcely appreciating how much that privilege means. We learn that the service is subject to rules of International Law laid down by treaty-making powers. We discover incidentally that the new Albania, until "recognized" as a state, not under suzerainty of the Porte or otherwise, can have no foreign ambassadors or ministers of her own with international rights. We note the fashion of establishing "impressive" embassies or legations in the Near East. But we are more curious to know why diplomacy should be so under suspicion in this region.

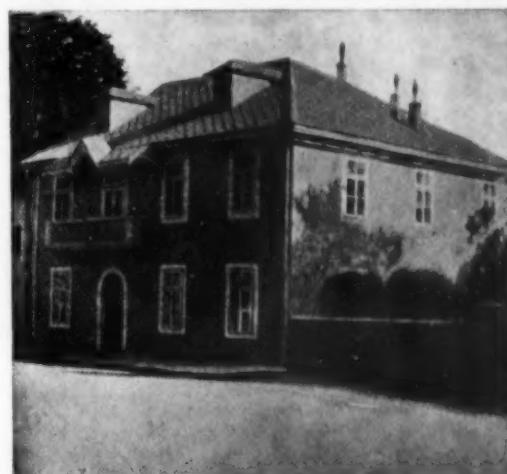
Our intelligent Albanian friend who at one stage of the Balkan wars suggested that "both an autonomous Macedonia and an autonomous Albania in a confederation of Balkan states" might be the best way out of difficulties, was not a foreign minister representing a sovereign or government of a state. He naively added, "but the Balkan situation is so complicated that even men like Earl Grey (Great Britain's Minister of Foreign Affairs) hardly know what to say."

Nor do we have the keys of Foreign Offices to learn what purposes their diplomacy is intended to accomplish. Secrecy is an important factor in the game. There was a time when ambassadors were looked upon as spies rather than conciliators. There is an honorable diplomacy of humanitarianism and self-defense, and a dis-honorable diplomacy of repression and aggression. We do not find results in the Balkans today proving that exercise of either kind has been unmixed with the other. We do find suspicion rife that diplomacy over here continues to be largely a gentleman's game among selfish interests which group themselves about rulers, whereas as the spirit of the age demands that even monarchs and their train shall serve democratic ideals of justice and fair dealing.* In his day Bismarck (who presided at the Congress of Ber-

*** 'By the way, Your Excellency, what is it precisely that you mean by diplomacy?' 'Definitions are rarely satisfactory,' replied the Count, 'but I suppose we might say that diplomacy in its narrow sense, is the spirit of conciliation in the transaction of international business. In its larger sense, it is the endeavor to accomplish our ends by intelligence rather than by force.' David Jayne Hill, ex-U. S. Ambassador to Berlin, in 'Why Do We Have a Diplomatic Service,' Harper's Magazine, January, 1914.

lin) was in position to know what he was talking about when he said, "The most malicious democrat can have no idea what nullity and charlatancy are concealed in diplomacy."

Viscount John Morley who thus quotes Bismarck* also recalls that diplomacy "has some-



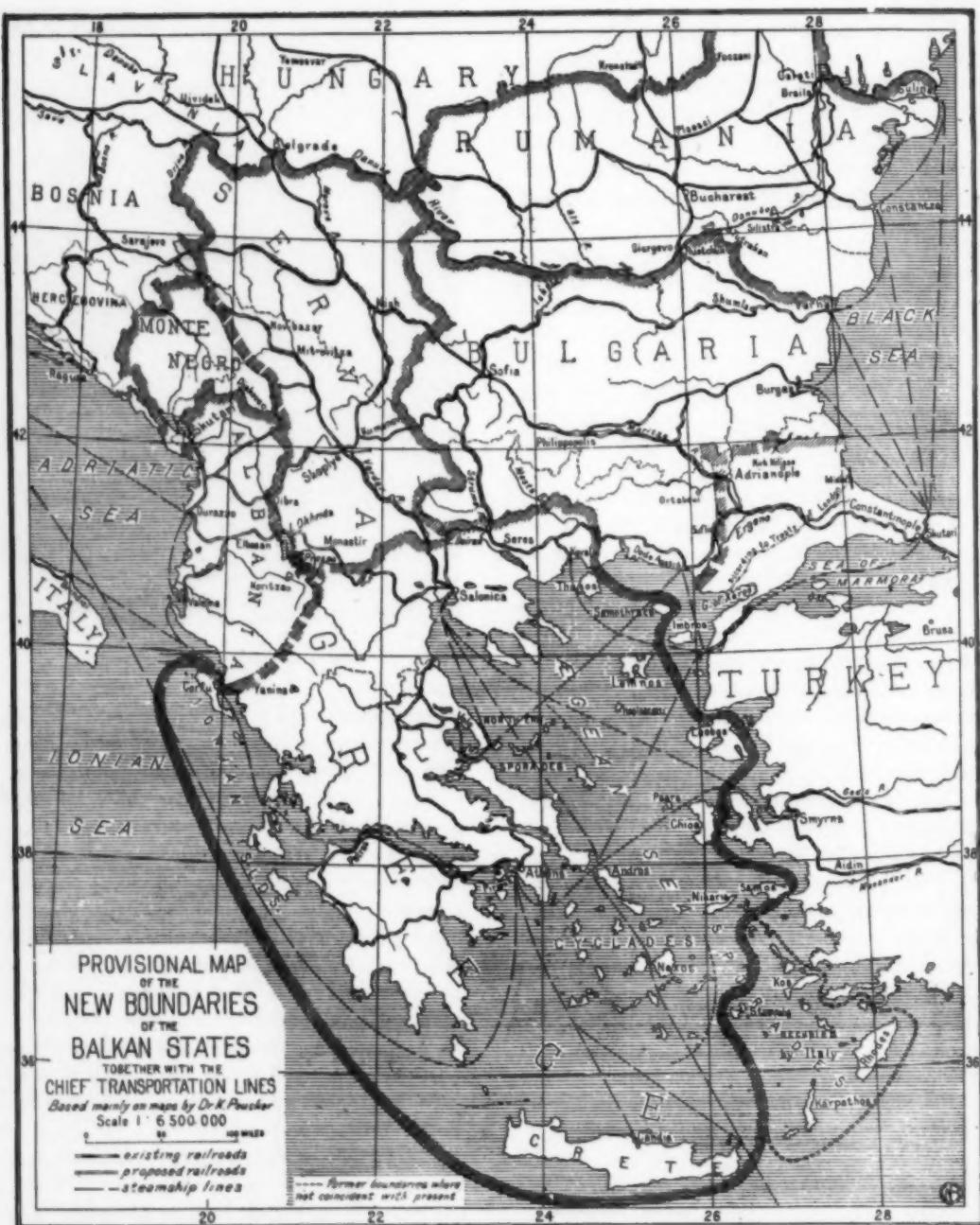
Bulgarian Legation at Cettinje

where been called the art of passing bad money.' We are not called upon to accept such a characterization, but where expediency is the rule it will be cynically declared that "all's fair in diplomacy and war." We further observe that in countries where the press intimately reflects a diplomacy which attributes mischief, chicanery, greed and hate to the diplomacy of neighbor nations, people inevitably acquire a reflex notion that their own brand may not be above suspicion.

We have seen that diplomatic precedents were followed in assembling representatives of the Balkan combatants in distant London to frame a treaty of peace. When Earl Grey succeeded in calling together a conference of Ambassadors of the Powers at the same time and place, the assumed right of revision previously asserted at Vienna, Paris and Berlin congresses, was diplomatically reasserted, at least to the extent of supervision.

How much the treaty of London and its successors will eventually contribute to solving Balkan problems, who can tell? The diplomacy of the second Balkan war has yet to be made public. Persistence of precedent crops out in the

*In "Politics and History."



From Bulletin of the American Geographical Society

[Turkish claims include Samothrace, Lemnos, Lesbos and Chios within Greek line shown. Exchange of diplomatic notes between the Powers couple the final division with Greek acceptance of settlement of southern boundary of Albania by the International Commission.]

approximate balance or equilibrium of Albania, Servia, Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey-in-Europe, as realigned under the terms of the treaty of London and the several treaties made between Balkan states after the second war. Will Albania be established as a treaty-making state? Since treaties are subject to interpretation and appear to be binding only as long as nations choose to be bound by them, long life to a new Balkan status quo is not yet assured.

We run across certain trails of high finance in the jungle of diplomacy hereabouts, to some of which we may refer later in discussing "War Clouds and Rainbows." Besides atrocities actually committed in the wars, it seems certain that exaggerated reports of "atrocities" have entered into both war-diplomacy and peace-diplomacy in this region. It dawns upon an irreverent American that there is a sense in which a Sultan, Czar, Emperor, King, either to rule or to reign as the case may be, must be his own chief diplomat in order to hold his job. Where "national" efficiency is considered a test of diplomacy today, international efficiency sets a different test on the morrow.

Among the entries in our Balkan Note Book, under the head of "Diplomacy" are these:

Historically the succession of close allies of Turkey-in-Europe has been France, Russia, Austria, England, Germany.

The Prince of Wied hesitates to accept the Albanian throne unless the Powers consent to guarantee an Albanian loan of \$15,000,000.

Ferdinand, prince of Bulgaria, a Roman Catholic, did not secure recognition at European courts until after his infant son Boris had been converted to the National Orthodox church to satisfy Russia.

Premier Venizélos of Greece starts for Rome, Paris, and the round of capitals, in connection with the authorization of a Greek loan of \$100,000,000.

They say that where diplomacy fails war prevails. They might as well say that where war fails diplomacy prevails.

"An enforcement, in the dual monarchy (Austria-Hungary), of the principle of nationality which Vienna advocates for Albania, would destroy the empire of the Hapsburgs."—John Macdonald.

"International relations still carry the taint of unmoral precedents and piratical plunder."—Oscar Straus, ex-United States Ambassador to Turkey.

"The secret treaty is the bane of Europe, because the people have no control over it, and its existence is made known only through its unpleasant reactions. ** One of the wisest provisions of the United States is that requiring confirmation of treaties by the open vote of the Senate. This involves delay, an element of safety, and it insures publicity, which makes diplomatic intrigue an impossibility."—David Starr Jordan.

Formal letter addressed to the Sultan at the presentation ceremony accrediting the new United States Ambassador:

"Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.

"To His Majesty, Mohammed V., Emperor of the Ottomans.

"Great and Good Friend:

"I have made choice of Henry Morgenthau, a distinguished citizen of the United States, to reside near the Government of your Majesty in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is well informed of the relative interests of the two countries and of the sincere desire of this Government to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between them. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will constantly endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both Governments and so render himself acceptable to your Majesty.

"I therefore request your Majesty to receive him favorably and to give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States and to the assurances of which I have charged him to convey to you the best wishes of this Government for the prosperity of the Ottoman Empire.

"May God have your Majesty in His wise keeping.

"Your friend,

"Woodrow Wilson."



Zig-zag Road to Montenegro's Capital

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

NEWS PERSPECTIVE

New Municipal Functions and Officials

Interesting developments in American municipal life have from time to time been discussed in these pages. Many of these have shown progress and improvement in what has long been regarded as our weakest side. And since Americans are never accused of slowness, it is certain that good ideas and successful experiments will make their way rapidly.

A very good and new idea is to be credited to Duluth, Minnesota. That city has created a new municipal office—the civic secretary. Every city of importance should have, and before long will have, a civic secretary. The new office is thus described in a contemporary:

He represents the link between education and life in the big cities. For a number of years American educators have been striving to bridge the chasm that seemed to exist between educational influences and the every day lives of the people. By means of evening schools, libraries, extension lectures and more recently civic, social and recreational centers much has been done. It has remained to combine these connecting educational forces under one active officer, and this has been accomplished by the new position of civic secretary.

At Duluth, it happens, the civic secretary is appointed by a board of public welfare, and this reminds one that not many of our cities have boards of public welfare, although the need of such a body in a progressive city is manifest. Every city does more or less public welfare work; it is done by various departments and bureaus; it is not systematized or co-ordinated, however. Nor is there proper co-operation between officials and private organizations engaged in welfare work. There are generally some lecture courses, some evening schools, social centers, recreational work in small parks and other places. Now and then an exhibition is held to illustrate the need of a reform in housing or education. There are improvement clubs and anti-vice organizations. There are occasional patriotic celebrations. The municipal Christmas tree is a novel feature. Sane Fourth celebrations have lately redeemed Independence Day. But organization and co-ordination are lacking. Waste results as well as lost motion. If every city had a public welfare board or committee of aldermen and representative citizens, and this board employed a civic secre-

tary to consolidate, direct, stimulate and originate, more good work could be done at less expense, and there would be no danger of loss of interest or retrogression.

On general principles every honest reformer opposes the multiplication of offices and the tendency to increase and inflate public salaries. There is altogether too much graft and waste in public life. We tolerate too much parasitism in government. But rigid economy in many directions is compatible with a little more liberality in a few. We should pay moderate salaries and make public office a distinction, honor and opportunity for useful service.



Life Saving and Life Extension

The elixir of life has not yet been discovered, and the theory that old age is a disease, and that the normal span of life should be a hundred and twenty or more years, only excites amusement. Yet the extension of life even under ordinary conditions is far from being an impossibility. Life can be extended by reasonable care, by personal and public hygiene, by prompt detection of bad symptoms and intelligent treatment of disease, by the formation of good habits in the matter of diet, sleep, exercise, walking. There is, after all, such a thing as a science of sane living, although it consists for the most part of simple common sense. Debatable questions like smoking and moderate consumption of light wines and beers may be left to the doctors, who will continue to disagree for decades to come. But many points bearing on life extension, in young, middle-aged and old, are settled beyond controversy, and it is mere ignorance or carelessness that leads tens of thousands of otherwise intelligent men to neglect known rules essential to health, good spirits and longevity.

All this may serve as an introduction to the statement that a Life Extension Institute has been established in this country, with headquarters in New York, for the purpose of carrying on a health propaganda, teaching hygiene and preventing premature disability and needless suffering. The Institute has a board of directors of which ex-President Taft is chairman. Eminent sanitarians, economists, doctors, professors and philanthropists are affiliated with it. It will work

with insurance companies, employers, clubs, labor organizations, fraternal societies and school systems. It will also appeal to the general public. It hopes to establish branches in every part of the country. It is to be self-supporting, if possible, but no poor person will, we may be sure, be turned away without advice and help. Laboratories will be established and research encouraged. A staff of competent physicians will be employed to examine all applicants. Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale says this about the scope and methods of the Institute:

"After the human machine has been inspected, the individual will be advised to see his family physician, who will be furnished a full statement of the results of the examination—high blood pressure, or whatever the disability may be. Dr. Fisk, on the basis of his experience in this work for the Provident Savings and Postal Life, is convinced that the simple early discovery of slight 'impairments' which would induce the impaired man to consult his doctor before it is too late, has greatly reduced the death-rate among those who had the good fortune to take the examinations."

The intention is thus not to compete with the ordinary practitioner, but to discharge a function he does not and perhaps cannot undertake. The man or woman who too often falls into the hands of an unscrupulous and ignorant quack will be able to obtain honest and educational medical advice. The advice will be largely preventive and negative, but none the less valuable on that account. The Life Extension Institute would have been impossible a few years back; it is made possible by the admirable health work, public and quasi-public, that has been done in the country of late.



The Sea-Safety Conference and Treaty

On January 20 the International Sea-Safety Conference that had assembled at London early in November completed its labors and a convention embodying new rules and safeguards for ships was signed by delegates representing 15 nations. In some respects, perhaps, the conference disappointed public expectations. More radical regulations than were adopted had been urged and hoped for as the result of the terrible Titanic and Volturno disasters. But the conference accomplished a good deal for safety at sea, and it marks decided progress in several directions.

It appeared soon after it met that the self-

interest of shipping companies was a factor to be reckoned with, in spite of all lessons and warnings. Greater safety was admitted to be essential and possible, but as much safety as science and modern invention permits was the desideratum of some of the delegates. Unfortunately, considerations of cost and competition, and the fear of disagreement and failure, prevented the adoption of certain desirable rules. Some matters had to be compromised, others postponed, and still others made the subject of recommendation rather than of binding legislation.

The interests were many and diverse, the chief one being the ship owners and the stockholders in shipping companies, the labor organizations that have for years been seeking to improve the conditions of seamen, and the public, including the shippers of freight. In addition to these rivalries, international competition was a formidable factor. Some nations, especially the United States, were ready to take radical instead of conservative action, but other nations, with heavier investments in shipping, felt that they could not indorse certain proposals. It must be remembered that the treaty signed by the conferees must be ratified by the legislative bodies of the countries represented. It would have been unwise to run too great a risk and to invite formidable opposition to the proposed reforms by open and secret lobbyists.

The major improvements provided for in the treaty are these:

An international service is to be established by the nations chiefly interested for the purpose of an ice patrol and ice observation as well as the destruction of derelicts in the North Atlantic. It is to be under the control of the United States. This service is to take over and continue the work done by the two vessels employed by the United States in 1912-13, in locating ice, indetermining its limits to the south, the east and the west, and in keeping in touch with it as it moves southward in order that vessels may be kept informed by wireless telegraphy of its position.

The service will also continue the ice observation work started last year by Great Britain with the object of determining before the ice becomes a peril the fundamental conditions which govern its movements. Great Britain will also continue the duty of dealing with dangerous derelicts east of a line drawn from Cape Sable to latitude 34 north, longitude 70 west. The waters to the west of this line will be watched by the United States.

The duty is also imposed on all ship masters to report the presence of dangerous ice and

The Chautauquan

derelicts and a code has been prepared to facilitate this reporting.

When ice is reported on or near the track a ship must proceed during the night at moderate speed or alter its course so as to clear the danger zone.

The practice by which routes across the Atlantic are fixed by agreement between the steamship companies has been left unaltered and the governments undertake to impress all ship owners with the desirability of following as far as possible these routes.

The effective lighting of boat decks is provided for by the convention and the carrying of Morse lamps is made compulsory.

An international code for urgent and important signals has been adopted.

The truth is, as several impartial commentators have pointed out, that the late maritime disasters have brought about very remarkable measures for safety at sea. The world has not proved to be too selfish and too heedless to profit by the terrible warnings. In addition to what has been done by mandatory legislation or by voluntary action, a wonderful stimulus has been given to marine engineering and architecture. Unsinkable ships are not as far off as one may suppose. Meantime wireless and other apparatus are saving life in a way to thrill and profoundly stir the sense of gratitude and reverence.



The Atmosphere of Legislation

Enough has been said in these pages concerning the significance and character of the additional anti-trust and anti-monopoly legislation that is now pending in Congress. It is, however, proper to emphasize one feature of the situation—the reception of the President's proposals and of the bills embodying them. Criticism, to be sure, has not been disarmed; not everybody is pleased and satisfied. Some Progressives declare the program to be wholly inadequate, although good enough as far as it goes. Some conservatives think it is dangerously radical and alarming. For example, Mr. Wickersham, Taft's vigorous Attorney General, was quoted as saying:

"After the first pleasant impression produced by the literary excellence of President Wilson's message to Congress on the subject of 'business legislation' evaporates, the inquiry arises whether after all the message carries a reliable quality of 'sweet reasonableness' or if its sweetness is not rather that of a species of intellectual chloroform calculated to lull the critical faculties into more or less insensibility to the

really radical and far-reaching suggestions embodied in the somewhat nebulous and agreeable language of the message."

Certain men of affairs have raised the cry of "paternalism" against the proposals to forbid interlocking directorates, to control the bonds and loans of railroads, and to create an industrial commission. Capital, they say, will leave the country, and business will suffer if such things are done in a land that is supposed to lead the world in industry and enterprise.

It is, of course, manifest that the trust program cannot be radical and hollow, drastic and inadequate, at the same time. Either the conservative critics or the radical critics are mistaken. Perhaps both are mistaken. The program is meant to be moderate but sufficient unto the day. It is not very different from the Taft trust program. Whether it needs strengthening here or there; whether it has weak spots or spots in which mischief lurks, discussion will disclose. The subject is not new; it has been under study and debate for years. Roosevelt and Taft dealt with it and made various recommendations; Congress had all sorts of trust bills before it. The time is ripe for action, and there is every reason to expect action without undue delay.

And this brings us back to the matter of the atmosphere of legislation. The criticism aroused by the pending program is as nothing beside the criticism of former days directed at more modest proposals. The change in sentiment has been extraordinary. Business men have in interviews given full expression to this change. They realize that reform is not only inevitable but good for all concerned; that there are abuses to correct and obstacles to prosperity to overcome; that the credit of railroads and sound corporations has been injured through certain misdeeds and the prejudice and distrust generated thereby, and that more control by fit agencies is certain to remove fear and prejudice, encourage investment and revive industry where it has been dull and sluggish of late.

President Wilson has referred to the new atmosphere of the period in the following felicitous terms:

Legislation has its atmosphere, like everything else, and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to

continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness.

Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest, and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

Perhaps, as some think, this is too rosy a picture, and the new era is not as full of sweetness and light as the President thinks. But compare the present atmosphere of legislation with that in which the commerce act was passed, or the trust act, or the Roosevelt railroad and other acts. Every party or element has learned something in the last several years, and our financial and business difficulties have also proved educational. New issues may bring forth new divisions and controversies, but for the present it is undoubtedly easier for conservatives and radicals, lawmakers and business men, magnates and plain people to find common ground. The fanatical and bitter partisans should ponder the fact and seek to be helpful instead of destructive. Much of our reform legislation is and can be secured as wholly non-partisan.



Murder and Homicide in the United States

That too many persons are murdered and killed in this country, is an old complaint. The figures for 1912 show a slight improvement, which may be purely accidental. The homicide rate per 100,000 population was 8.1 in thirty large and representative American cities, as against 8.4 for 1911. For the five years ended with 1910 the average homicide rate for the registration area of the United States was 5.9 per 100,000, whereas in Italy, where many causes still operate to make life cheap, the average rate is only 3.9. In short, there are more murders and cases of manslaughter in this country, relatively speaking, as well as absolutely, than in any other equally civilized country. F. L. Hoffman, an insurance statistician and expert, has written forcefully on the subject, and we quote further details as given by him:

The city of Memphis experienced not only

the highest average homicide rate for the decade ending with 1911, but also for the year 1912. The largest number of deaths from homicide during the decade occurred in the city of Chicago, and the smallest number in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. The rates for 1912 varied from a maximum of 64.3 per 100,000 of population for Memphis to no homicide for the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, and a rate of only 1.4 for the city of Philadelphia. * * *

The homicide rate during 1912 was highest in the Southern cities, or 20.2 per 100,000 of population, followed by Western cities with a rate of 10.8, by Central cities with a rate of 8.9, and Eastern cities with a rate of 4.6. Comparing the year 1912 with the average for the decade ending with 1911, the homicide rate increased in each of the four groups, and at the rate of 0.9 per 100,000 of population for all cities combined.

What is the matter with the American people? Explanations vary. Immigration, say some, but the very elements that furnish the bulk of our immigration are shown by records to be less destructive at home. The negro problem, say others. The youth of the country, "frontier" conditions, the inevitable misunderstandings of the melting-pot phase of our career, are also important factors to be taken into account. Then, as many statesmen have said, there is as yet too little respect for law as law in the United States. We have anti-pistol toting ordinances that remain dead letters. We have saloon regulations that are widely disregarded. We have police departments that are forbidden by politicians to enforce the law impartially, and we have unenforceable statutes that legislators are vainly urged to repeal. The administration of the criminal law is slow and uncertain; technicality and form are permitted to obscure and obstruct justice.

It is evident that the evil in question will have to be attacked from many sides. No single, sovereign remedy or preventive is likely to be discovered. But everything that in a general or special way improves government, the administration of justice and police administration tends to lower the rate of homicide. As to the dangerous elements among the unassimilated aliens, whose ways and habits are little understood, and whom the regular police cannot properly control or watch, special police details are being established to cope with them. The average alien is law-abiding, and if we give him schools, settlements, churches and lodges, and take steps to educate and befriend him he is only too glad to meet us half way.

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Editor's Desk

This is the week of the first Winter Chautauqua and Ice Carnival at Chautauqua, New York.

* * *

In connection with the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of Chautauqua to be celebrated during the coming Assembly season it is interesting to recall that the site selected in 1874 was called Fair Point. In 1877 the name of the place was changed to Chautauqua. In 1874 the corporate name was Chautauqua Lake Sunday School Assembly. In 1883 it became Chautau-

qua Assembly. Since 1902 it has been Chautauqua Institution.

* * *

The Wesleyan University "Bulletin" points out that last year "the total payments for current expenditures were three times the total receipts from the students for all charges. This difference between the cost of education and the payments from students must be met by income from endowment funds. Every student should realize that he gets from the University three times what he pays for." The endowment problem is an ever-present one for an educational institution.

* * *

The first chair of Social Service to be established in any theological seminary in America, and so far as known the first in any university, opens in February next in the Boston University School of Theology. The occupant of the new chair is to be the Rev. Harry F. Ward, who is secretary for the Methodist Federation for Social Service. Methodists led in the movement to provide Social Service organizations in churches, first in conference districts and then a Federation for the whole Church, and they were soon followed by the Episcopalians, also with a national commission. Within the last two or three years practically all Protestant bodies have taken up social service work, most of them putting it on the same official basis as missions and education. Some are working to get chairs established in their seminaries, but Methodists are the first to actually do so.

* * *

Of "An English Cathedral Journey," by Kate F. Kimball, "The Craftsman" says: "This small guide book, easily handled and pleasing to the touch, holds the power to give to stay-at-home people, as well as to those who return year after year to England, the enjoyment of a very ample knowledge of the history, architecture and appearance of her most noted cathedrals." "The Christian Work and Evangelist" says: "Do not go on the cathedral tour through England without this book. Each cathedral is minutely described, its architectural features explained, its history given and also its relation to the age in which it was built. There are beautiful pictures on every other page. It is bound in flexible covers and will go in the pocket. It is interesting to note that the chapters were originally part of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course."



Typical Scene at a Western Tent Chautauqua

CIRCUIT OR SYSTEM CHAUTAUQUAS

W. Frank McClure

THE circuit or system chautauquas, held in tents, and remaining in a town or city for periods of five to seven days respectively, have increased in number nearly four hundred in the past summer, and, from present indications, will increase as many more the coming year. There are now more than 1,500 of these tent chautauquas in the United States, nearly all of which have sprung up in the last decade.

The majority of these chautauquas are held in towns and cities under 20,000 population, and several hundred of them are in towns of under 5,000 inhabitants. Only in a few instances have the large cities been invaded as yet. Birmingham, Alabama, and Indianapolis, Indiana, are the largest cities in which tent chautauquas have been held. Birmingham proved to be a good chautauqua center and hopes are still entertained for Indianapolis. Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Augusta and Savannah, Georgia, were a great success which fact may lead to the choice of similar large centers in the future.

Until recently, the greatest number of system chautauquas have been in the West. About ten years ago they invaded Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. From these states the movement spread into Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and this year has reached into North Dakota, Montana and even to the Pacific coast.

East of Chicago and in the South, the greater part of the development

has come within the last two or three years. Within the past two years about 125 tent chautauquas have been added in Pennsylvania. Ohio has perhaps one-half as many, but will double next summer.

One of the largest circuits with headquarters in Chicago begins its chautauqua season about the middle of May in Alabama and Georgia, and moves northward as the season progresses through Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana and closes about the first of September in Michigan.

As nearly as possible, circuit or system chautauquas are arranged fifty to one hundred miles apart, especially in the territory east and south of Chicago. The short distances between chautauqua centers, and good routing, make possible the various economies of which the system chautauquas boast.

One of the biggest economies effected under the circuit plan is represented in printed matter and advertising which is often gotten out at one time for a chain of 100 or more chautauquas. Elaborate programs announcing practically the same list of talent for one entire system are printed by the hundreds of thousands. Billboard advertising, streamers stretching clear across the business streets, awning banners, flags, door tags and many other forms of printing are ordered in vast quantities and usually require but slight alteration to be appropriate all over the system.

The newspapers in all parts of the

country with a very few exceptions have a very friendly feeling towards the famous word "Chautauqua," and in no small measure is the success of the enterprise everywhere due to their spirit of co-operation. Many newspapers get out special chautauqua editions and others give up fifteen or twenty pages during the season to chautauqua matters.

Economies are also effected in the buying of talent, in that a bureau can purchase a long season of any attraction at a much less rate than if the contract were made for a few dates. These programs follow the general trend of the winter lyceum in music, entertainers and lectures.

On the circuit programs of the past summer appeared such well known names as Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, ex-Governor Hadley, Jacob Riis, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, ex-Governor Folk, ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon and others equally noted. Secretary of State Bryan filled most of his chautauqua dates at the tent chautauquas. The Ben Greet Players appeared on 110 system chautauquas. Bands carrying thirty-five pieces filled an entire summer season on circuit chautauqua programs.

Special educational features were presented by the morning hour lecturers at many of these chautauquas. The course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was presented in connection with this morning hour work in scores of instances and many new

The Chautauquan



Ex-Congressman J. Adam Bede of Minnesota and ex-Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee driving a stake at a chautauqua tent.

circles started. The Chautauqua Vesper Service used at Chautauqua, New York, was also introduced at many of the Sunday services.

The men who erect and take down and move the tents are in nearly every instance young men from the colleges and are of high moral character. A crew of five is usually required for this work—one an electrician in charge of the lights, another a property man, a head usher, another to sell tickets, and still another to take tickets at the gate.

On many chautauquas a feature is made of the Boy Scout work and a Boy Scout Master from one of the leading headquarters of the country is placed in active charge. At a few points the Camp Fire Girls were organized. In Kansas, Nebraska and adjacent states the playground movement is emphasized.

In scores of instances the local chamber of commerce stands back of the enterprise. In other instances it is the Y. M. C. A. Again the local auspices comprises a group of enterprising citizens who organize themselves especially into a chautauqua association.

Usually the tents and all equipment, as well the programs and all advertising, are furnished by the bureau operating the chautauquas. The local guarantors simply agree to sell a requisite number of tickets. In most instances course tickets are sold in advance for less than they can be bought after the opening day and for about a third of what it costs to attend the

entire program on individual tickets.

The people throughout the country are in hearty sympathy in the main with these chautauquas. Not only is this true of the newspapers, but of the business men, and the public schools. When the Redpath Chautauquas ran a special train carrying a large chautauqua party into the South last spring, they were met by citizens at many points en route and, in not a few instances, by a large number of automobiles which carried the party from the train to the center of the town for a ten minutes' stop. At Earlington, Kentucky, the schools dismissed in order that the children might meet the chautauqua train at the depot.

LEISURE*

Frederic C. Howe

Director People's Institute, New York

WITHIN the past few years leisure has come to millions of people. Hours of labor have been shortened to eight or nine a day. A few years ago the working day was ten, eleven and twelve hours long. A recent report of the Department of Labor in Washington shows that in seven years' time working hours have been reduced from 5 to 20 per cent in certain trades.

To an even greater extent has leisure come to women. Many activities have been removed from the kitchen. Women have acquired leisure, even more rapidly and almost as universally as men. At the same time legislation has raised the working age of children. It has brought leisure to them as well.

Leisure for millions is a new factor in the world. It is one of the most significant facts of present-day democracy. What shall we do with this leisure? This is a real problem; as much a problem as education, for the way a people uses its leisure determines its civilization almost as much as does the way a people works. This has been true in all ages and all countries. It is the leisure life of Germany that moulds the civilization of that country about the opera and the theater, about music, art, culture, consciously provided by the state. The same was true of ancient Greece. Its civilization was a civilization of leisure.

As with many other things, America

*From *The Survey*, January 3, 1914. By courteous permission.



Crowds Meeting the Redpath Chautauqua Special Train at Hopkinsville, Kentucky

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has turned its leisure over to commerce to be exploited for profit. And commerce has had no concern for the boy and the girl, the mother and the father. It has split up the family and in the cities at least has sent the girl to the dance hall, the boy to the pool room, the father to the saloon. Occasionally the whole family goes to motion picture shows. These, with the streets and theaters, are the melting pot of our city population in the hours when they neither work nor sleep. And commercialized leisure is moulding our civilization—not as it should be moulded, but as commerce dictates.

Coincident with this birth of leisure is a discovery which is making possible its proper utilization. That discovery is the public schools, which are being opened all over the country as people's club-houses, town halls, centers where the community gathers for the discussion of its common affairs. Here is an opportunity for the community itself to wrest leisure from commerce and turn it into cultural, vocational and wholesome lines. It is a discovery comparable to the initiative and referendum. For hundreds of millions are invested in schoolhouses, used but five or six hours in the day when they might be used for fifteen hours a day and every day in the week.

How shall we use the schools? Not for play alone but as centers for a new type of education, an education that will continue from the cradle to the grave; that will appeal to all classes; that will enable the mother and the father deprived of educational opportunities in their youth to continue some selected line that their mind craves.

New York city, through its department of lectures under Henry M. Leipziger, reaches a million people a year through miscellaneous lectures. Evening recreation centers in fifty-eight schools are administered by the Board of Education. In addition to this we have great art museums, the city and the Normal College and many other public agencies doing unrelated cultural work. Other cities have similar endowments each working in its own line, but unrelated in their activities.

Why should not the public libraries, art museums, colleges and public schools be organized in every city into an extra-mural university for carrying education to the people? Here is a means at little expense for vocational training; for higher trade training, for the develop-

ment of the mechanic into the inventor, for music, dramatics, literature and art. Here is a means for enriching life in countless ways through the voluntary co-operation of the people themselves.

Wisconsin has developed such a program through its university extension department. Out from the university, drummers go to towns and country districts. They organize classes in the factories. They send out lecturers from the university once or twice a week to stimulate the classes. Correspondence courses are carried on in the same way, similar to those of the commercial correspondence schools. The farm has been brightened. The boy and girl are being kept at home. Agriculture is becoming a trained profession, through the action of the university in carrying out a knowledge of seeds, soils, dairying and other activities of the people. The same program is being projected into the shops and factories. By these agencies the realms of culture have been made accessible to thousands of people, until today there are more regularly enrolled students of the university outside of Madison than there are about the campus.

The public school as a social center offers the easiest approach for a city-wide, all-the-year-round program of recreation and culture. In old, built-up cities adequate playgrounds and recreation centers are almost prohibitive because of their cost, and even these make no provision for winter use. With certain architectural changes, the school can be easily adjusted to many different purposes. It can become a people's club-house, available for use by the whole family. It can be used for twelve hours a day, and every day in the week, instead of for six hours a day five days a week. Autonomous neighborhood administration can be developed, through which the people will work out their own recreational and cultural desires.

In many cities schoolhouses are already being built to meet these new possibilities. Auditoriums are provided with stages for dramatics, for concerts, and public meetings. In some of them movable seats are provided, so that dances and receptions can be held. A number of rooms can be set aside for clubs; art can be encouraged, as is being done in Richmond, Indiana.

These are but suggestions of possible means for the redemption of leisure and the substitution by the community itself of new kinds of play and culture

for those of the commercialized agencies, which now thrive upon the people's leisure hours. And leisure must be controlled by the community, if it is to become an agency of civilization rather than the reverse. For only the community is interested in the higher life of its people. It cannot rely upon commerce for the proper development of its needs.

The Universal Lesson

Strickland Gillilan, in Leslie's

"Some one knows something that I
don't know"—
This is life's lesson, wherever I go.
My train pours on through the night's
black sieve;
I feel her joggle and veer and give.
Yet she clings to the rails, by laws
divine
Applied by cannier hands than mine.
And she sings me to sleep with her
rhythmic flow,
"Some one—knows something—that you
—don't know."

I see in a station a yokel rude
With fowling-piece rust-crusted, old
and crude—
Yet, strewing the floor 'round his mud-
died feet
Are trophies of game for a monarch
meet.
Again the lesson that goes to show
Some one knows something that I don't
know.

E'en children, scarcely a fifth of my
years,
Surround me with feats that arouse my
fears
For their limbs and their lives, as they
swerve and swing
On treacherous rollers—the bird a-wing
Goes scarcely more swiftly than these
imps go—
Some one knows something that I don't
know!

I raise my gaze to the stars of night,
Lending, through legions of leagues,
their light.
Amazed I murmur: "And yet I see
The meagerest marge of immensity!"
So I whisper humbly, with head bent
low,
"Some One knows something that I
don't know."

This is my lesson wherever I go—
"Some one knows something that I
don't know."



Faun from Lake Nemi. Property of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania

MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA

The classical collections in this Museum include a series of Greek and Roman marbles, an extensive group of Etruscan vases, reproductions of the bronzes from Herculaneum and Pompeii in the Naples Museum and a number of prehistoric Cretan antiquities.

A marble from Lake Nemi, reproduced

herewith, dates from imperial Roman times, but may go back to a fourth century original. The figure represents a youthful faun with left leg advanced, leaning against a stump. He is nude and has resting over his left arm and behind his back a partially empty wine skin. About his head is a garland of

pine needles and cones. The animal character of the faun is seen in the pointed ears and the slanting eyes, but the contrast with the realism of the Pergamene school as shown in the sleeping and drunken fauns from Herculaneum is striking.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and
MR. HOWARD

June 16 Boston
 June 25 Liverpool
 June 26 Chester
 June 27 Furness Ab'y
 June 28 Grasmere
 June 29 Melrose
 June 30 Edinburgh
 July 1 Edinburgh
 July 2 Trossachs
 July 3 Durham
 July 4 York
 July 5 Lincoln
 July 6 Ely
 July 7 Warwick
 July 8 Kenilworth
 July 9 Stratford
 July 10 Oxford
 July 11 London
 July 12 London
 July 13 London
 July 14 Paris
 July 15 Paris
 July 16 Paris
 July 17 Paris
 July 18 Paris
 July 19 Paris
 July 20 Paris
 July 21 Brussels
 July 22 Antwerp
 July 23 The Hague
 July 24 Amsterdam
 July 25 Cologne
 July 26 The Rhine
 July 27 Heidelberg
 July 28 Interlaken
 July 29 Bernese
 Oberland

July 30 Lucerne
 July 31 Milan
 Aug. 1 Venice
 Aug. 2 Venice
 Aug. 3 Florence
 Aug. 4 Florence
 Aug. 5 Florence
 Aug. 6 Florence
 Aug. 7 Florence
 Aug. 8 Florence
 Aug. 9 Florence
 Aug. 10 Rome
 Aug. 11 Rome
 Aug. 12 Rome
 Aug. 13 Rome
 Aug. 14 Rome
 Aug. 15 Rome
 Aug. 16 Rome
 Aug. 17 Rome
 Aug. 18 Naples
 Aug. 19 Pompeii
 Aug. 20 Capri
 Aug. 21 Amalfi
 Aug. 22 Brindisi
 Aug. 23 Corfu
 Aug. 24 Patras
 Aug. 25 Athens
 Aug. 26 Athens
 Aug. 27 Athens
 Aug. 28 Athens
 Aug. 29 Athens
 Aug. 30 Delphi
 Aug. 31 Delphi
 Sept. 1 Olympia
 Sept. 2 Olympia
 Sept. 3 Patras
 Sept. 4 Palermo
 Sept. 5 Naples
 Sept. 6 Algiers
 Sept. 16 Due New York



CORFU

The island has a length of about forty miles, running north and south. Across a narrow strait to the east, but not visible in the picture, lies the rugged coast that was so recently part of the Sultan's realm, but now belongs to the new principality of Albania. It would be Greek except for the refusal of Italy and Austria to permit Greece to hold what was won. Corfu itself has belonged to the modern Hellenic Kingdom along with the other Ionian islands since 1863 when the English Government ceded them. It is justly famed for its beauty. The Greek royal family possesses a beautiful villa there and off across the bay which our picture shows, half way up the distant mountain side, is the Achilleion, built by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria and now one of the Kaiser's favorite retreats.

THE SHIP OF THE PHAEACIANS

Off the east coast of Corfu, at the entrance of a deep bay, lies a little cypress-covered island. Poets and artists of old and of a later day have glorified it, and Homer himself has told us how it came to be there.

It is the thrice-told tale of the Long Ago, that ever bears the telling; the tale of endless wanderings and adventures without number, till the final shipwreck from which the hero barely escaped alive; the tale of the charming Princess and her handmaids, her practical solution of domestic problems, her very modern athletic tendencies, and her frankly feminine interest in the stranger.

Then came the courteous reception in the palace of the great-hearted Alcinous, and entertainment without stint until at last these Phaeacian men, clever at the oar, agreed to help the Wanderer on his way to the home he long had sought. It was not far off. Indeed from where we stand, could we but look a bit farther to the east, we might almost see it, low-lying on the horizon—Ithaca, where Penelope still duped the silly suitors, and Eumeus, faithful soul, performed his humble task. There

they left him asleep in a sheltered spot where a little bay made in from the sea, and sped swiftly over the dark water toward home again.

They had behaved most excellently toward a fellow mortal in distress, and should have had high favor with gods and men. But one of the gods had plans of his own which were sadly upset by this proceeding. And so what normally might have passed as a most commendable deed, got rated as a very wicked thing. It is hard enough now-a-days, in all conscience, to be quite sure always as to right and wrong. What a nerve racking thing it must have been in those days of old, trying to satisfy the entire population of Olympus at once!

But something had to be done to soothe offended dignity, and so the little ship was never allowed to reach its haven, but just at the entrance, where we see it now, it was turned to stone. There it rides at its eternal anchorage. The stately cypress masts still stand, and over all there hovers an air of mystery and solemn peace that makes the tale seem real.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and
DR. POWERS

June 16 Boston
 June 25 Liverpool
 June 26 Chester
 June 27 Furness Ab'y
 June 28 Grasmere
 June 29 Melrose
 June 30 Edinburgh
 July 1 Edinburgh
 July 2 Trossachs
 July 3 Durham
 July 4 York
 July 5 Lincoln
 July 6 Ely
 July 7 Warwick
 July 8 Kenilworth
 July 9 Stratford
 July 10 Oxford
 July 11 London
 July 12 London
 July 13 London
 July 14 Paris
 July 15 Paris
 July 16 Paris
 July 17 Paris
 July 18 Paris
 July 19 Paris
 July 20 Paris
 July 21 Brussels
 July 22 Antwerp
 July 23 The Hague
 July 24 Amsterdam
 July 25 Cologne
 July 26 The Rhine
 July 27 Heidelberg
 July 28 Interlaken
 July 29 Bernese
 Oberland
 July 30 Lucerne
 July 31 Milan
 July 32 Venice
 Aug. 1 Venice
 Aug. 2 Venice
 Aug. 3 Belluno
 Aug. 4 Pieve di Cadore
 Aug. 5 Cortina
 Aug. 6 Cortina
 Aug. 7 Toblach
 Aug. 8 Innsbruck
 Aug. 9 Munich
 Aug. 10 Munich
 Aug. 11 Nuremberg
 Aug. 12 Bayreuth
 Aug. 13 Bayreuth
 Aug. 14 Bayreuth
 Aug. 15 Dresden
 Aug. 16 Dresden
 Aug. 17 Dresden
 Aug. 18 Berlin
 Aug. 19 Berlin
 Aug. 20 Berlin
 Aug. 21 Berlin
 Aug. 22 Hamburg,
 all
 Sept. 1 Due in New York
 Other sailings from
 Boston:
 June 20 To connect
 with party at Edinburgh
 June 27 To connect
 with party at Stratford

Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour in 1914.

LIBRARY SHELF

Aspects of Life at Rome and in Italy Martial

You may have a good dinner, Julius Cerealis, with me. If you have no better engagement, come. You may keep your own hour, the eighth; we will go to the bath together; you know how near the baths of Stephanus are to my house. Lettuce will first be set before you . . . and leeks cut into shreds; next tunny-fish, full grown, and larger than the slender eel, which will be garnished with egg and leaves of rue. Nor will there be wanting eggs lightly poached, or cheese hardened on a Velabrian hearth; or olives which have experienced the cold of a Picenian winter. These ought to be sufficient to whet the appetite. Do you want to know what is to follow? I will play the braggart, to tempt you to come. There will be fish, oysters . . . well-fattened fowl; dainties which not even Stella, except on rare occasions, is used to place before his guests. I promise you still more: I will recite no verses to you; while you shall be at liberty to read to me again your *War of the Giants*, or your *Georgics*, second only to those of the immortal Virgil.

When ye see the leopard wear upon his spotted neck a light and easy yoke, and the furious tigers endure with patience the blows of the whip; the stag champ the golden curbs; the African bears tamed by the bit; a boar, huge as that which Calydon* is said to have produced, obey the purple muzzle; the ugly buffaloes drag chariots, and the elephant, when ordered to dance nimbly, pay prompt obedience to his swarthy leader—who would not imagine such things a spectacle given by the gods? These, however, anyone who sees the condescension of the lions, which the swift-footed timorous hares fatigue in the chase, disregards as an inferior attraction. They let go the little animals, catch them again, and caress them when caught. The latter are safer in their captors' mouths than elsewhere; since the lions delight in granting them free passage through their open jaws, and in holding their teeth as with fear. They are ashamed to crush the tender prey, after

*According to a Greek legend, the neighborhood of Calydon, in Aetolia, was once ravaged by a monstrous boar. It was finally slain by Meleager, aided by other heroes from all parts of Greece.

The Chautauquan

having just come from slaying bulls. This clemency does not proceed from art; the lions know whom they serve.

The first and second hours of the day exhaust the clients who pay their respects to their patrons; the third exercises the lungs of the noisy leaders; until the fifth, Rome employs herself in various occupations; the sixth brings rest to the fatigued; the seventh closes the day's labors. The eighth suffices for the games of the oily palestra; the ninth bids us press the piled-up couches at table. The tenth is the hour for my effusions, Euphemus, when your skill is preparing ambrosial delicacies, and our excellent Cæsar* relaxes his cares with celestial nectar, and holds the little cups in his powerful hand. At that time give my pleasantries access to him; my muse with her free step fears to approach Jupiter in the morning.

You ask why I so often go to my small domain at arid Nomentum† and the humble household at my farm? There is no place in town, Sparsus, where a poor man can either think or rest. One cannot live for schoolmasters in the morning, corn grinders at night, and braziers' hammers all day and night. Here the money-changer indolently rattles piles of Nero's rough coins on his dirty counter; there a beater of Spanish gold belabors his worn shoe with shining mallet. Nor does the fanatic rabble of Bellona‡ cease from its clamor, or the gabbling sailor with his piece of wreck hung over his shoulder; or the Jew boy, brought up to begging by his mother, or the blear-eyed huckster of sulphur. Who can enumerate the various interruptions to sleep at Rome? . . . You, Sparsus, are ignorant of such things, living, as you do, in luxurious ease on your Petilian domain.§ Your mansion, though on a level plain, overlooks the lofty hills which surround it. You enjoy the country in the city, with a Roman vine-dresser, and a vintage not to be surpassed on the Falernian** mount. Within your own premises is a retired carriage drive; in your deep recess sleep and repose are unbroken by the noise of tongues; and no daylight penetrates unless purposely admitted. But I am awoken by the laughter of the passing crowd; and all Rome is at my bedside.

*The emperor Domitian.

†A Sabine town, fourteen miles from Rome.

‡Goddess of war.

§A villa on the Janiculum Hill.

**Falernian wine, from a district of northern Campania, was much prized by the Romans.

VESPER HOUR*

The Christianizing of Our Civilization, the Paramount Social Mission of the Church Today†

Condensation of a sermon by Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Bishop of Michigan and member of the Educational Council of Chautauqua Institution. This summary will be completed in The Chautauquan for March 7.

St. Matthew vi:24-25 and 33. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Therefore I say unto you. Be not anxious for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.—But seek ye first His Kingdom and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

Zechariah xiv:20-21. "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, Holy unto Jehovah; and the pots in Jehovah's House shall be like the bowls before the altar. Yea, every pot in Jerusalem shall be holy unto Jehovah and all they that sacrifice shall come and take them and boil therein; and in that day there shall be no more a Canaanite in the House of Jehovah."

The Kingdom of God is the fundamental theme of all Jesus' teaching?

But what is the Kingdom of God?

Reduced to its simplest terms, as it seems to me, the Kingdom is the Reign of God, the order and harmony of obedience to the will of God.

The Kingdom has its individual and personal form.

To establish that Kingdom within the individual soul has been thus far the chief, if not only aim of our more ethical and spiritual modern Christianity. But a larger vision of the Kingdom is just beginning to dawn upon us. We are beginning to see that the Kingdom * * * means all the commonest and most secular inter-relations of men inspired by the mind and spirit of Christ.

I have ventured to phrase this conception of the Kingdom as "The Christianizing of our Civilization."

That phrase may start the question in some minds, Is not our civilization already Christian? I answer, yes, it is Christian in certain aspects, in spots

*The Vesper Hour, under the direction of Chancellor John H. Vincent, continues throughout the year the ministries of Chautauqua's Vesper Service.

†By kind permission of Bishop Williams.

and streaks, indeed in certain whole strata.

The acknowledged ends and aims, the accepted ideals and standards of certain regions of our common life are distinctly Christian. This is true of the family, the home, the school, and even the state.

It is notoriously and confessedly untrue of our industrial and commercial worlds. Here is a region by its very nature hostile and antagonistic to the Christian ideal.

Here is the root cause of much of the social unrest of the day. We are dimly conscious of an irreconcilable conflict between two halves of our civilization, one Christian in its standards and ideals, its theory, however it may fail in its practice in individual instances; the other openly and unashamedly heathen in its ends and aims, its theory and also in many of its practices, however it may be modified in individual lives.

Here is the paramount problem set for the Church and religion today, the problem of unifying our divided civilization by Christianizing it all. It is a social rather than an individual problem. It is not how to keep the individual life Christian within a non-Christian system, but how to Christianize the system.

What is the note of discrimination between these two divisions of our civilization?

The answer is given in that sharp, stern, uncompromising utterance of Christ, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." And who or what is Mammon? Reduced to simplest terms it is food, drink and raiment.

Is then wealth in itself wrong in the sight of Christ?

Nay, Christ is ever sane and rational in all His teaching.

The boundary line between the Kingdom of God and the Kingdom of Mammon can be found on no outward map. It lies in the realm within the region of the spirit. It is to be found in the dynamic which inspires, the motive which drives, the ideal that commands, the standard that rules, the supreme end that is sought and served, either in the life of the individual or the collective life of a society. It is not a matter of the kind of things done, whether it be the preaching of the Gospel or the

making of pig-iron. It is a question of the spirit in which things are done.

Do you serve God or Mammon? It depends upon what things you put first in your regard. Any man, vocation or system that puts the material first and makes the moral and spiritual subordinate and secondary, has gotten things upside down and all ideals and standards will be inverted. That is the Kingdom of Mammon. Any man, vocation or system that makes the material the basis for and the means to the moral and spiritual, has gotten things right side up and all ideals and standards stand true and erect. That is the Kingdom of God.

The end gives its character to the act.

Let us apply this test to certain institutions, professions and vocations, certain realms and regions of our common life or civilization and we shall find that some of them belong naturally to the Kingdom of God and some naturally to the Kingdom of Mammon.

Take first the family. Once it belonged distinctly to the Kingdom of Mammon. The patriarchal family was a corporation for profit.

Compare the Christian family of today. The law of love has driven out the law of profit. The family is an expression of pure socialism and communism in the best sense of the words. The ideal Christian family is the purest and highest form of the Kingdom of God yet realized on earth, by no means excepting the Church. It furnishes the standards, even the nomenclature of the Kingdom.

The ideal of the family is hard to maintain. And the chief perils that beset that Christian ideal of the family and the home today, lie not in the sins and selfishness of individuals, terrible as those are, but in the insidious and insinuating commercial spirit of our modern world.

The family has been Christianized by being socialized in the best sense and none of us would for the world let it relapse into economic individualism, its heathen state.

Look at the Church of the Middle Ages, largely a corporation for profit.

Look at the Church today, stripped and peeled by plain robberies, unjustifiable but beneficent, shorn alike of her material property and her spiritual authority and power, and then say which form of the Church is nearer the Kingdom of God or a more effective instru-

ment for its upbuilding. The Church has been Christianized in her standards and ideals, however difficult she finds it to keep her practice true to her theory.

Imagine, if you can, our educational system, our schools, universities and public libraries, conducted frankly upon the acknowledged principles and by the confessed methods of the business and industrial world. Suppose competition for profit prevailed instead of co-operation for service. How long would it last? How long before an indignant people would rise and sweep it out of existence?

Imagine the teachers of our public schools and the faculties of our universities engaged in the same mad rivalry and strife which are considered normal and even creditable in the commercial and industrial realms. Would they not soon corrupt and bring to ruin the whole system? Its protection lies in the honorable poverty of its servants and votaries, wages and salaries barely sufficient to give a livelihood, so that the whole accent of life falls on the moral and spiritual instead of on the material.

The truth is, if we were not too blind to see it, that all these institutions are founded on the fundamental principle of that socialism from which many of their loudest advocates would shrink in horror, and it is just for this reason that they are our chief boast and pride. That principle is "From each according to his ability and to each according to his need."

But perhaps I can make my point clearer by applying the test to certain professions and vocations.

There is nothing that so vitiates and destroys art, practically nullifies it, as the commercial spirit. The true artist must be content with a life of trusting poverty. The material returns of his profession must be incidental, simply a means of support, the spiritual aim and end essential.

It is as hard for a rich man, a man whose heart is set on financial returns, to enter into the real realm of true literature as it is for him to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. And that is because real and true literature is a realm of the Kingdom of God. Its ideal end is truth, righteousness and service and not food, drink and raiment.

[To be concluded in *The Chautauquan* for March 7, 1914.]

The Chautauquan

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 435-449 inclusive.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let Us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."
"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY—October 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

CHAUTAUQUA DAY—February 23.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR MARCH

FIRST WEEK

Current Events (The Chautauquan, current week.)

"The Game of Diplomacy" (The Chautauquan, February 7, 1914, "Where Civilizations Meet," VI, Bray).

SECOND WEEK

Current Events (The Chautauquan, current week).

Miller & Kuhns's "Studies in the Poetry of Italy," Book II, Chapters I, II, III.

THIRD WEEK

Current Events (The Chautauquan, current week).

Miller & Kuhns, Book II, Chapters IV, V.

FOURTH WEEK

Current Events (The Chautauquan, current week).

Miller & Kuhns, Book II, Chapters VI, VII, VIII.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

The following maps may be secured from the Chautauqua Book Store at the prices indicated: Turkey in Europe, 50 cents. Ancient Greece, The Roman Empire, each 50 cents; outline map of Europe, 5 cents. The Book Store will also furnish a Classical Dictionary and a Classical Atlas in the Everyman Series for 42 cents each, postpaid.

FIRST WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* Current Events.
2. *Discussion* of "What Constitutes 'Intrigue' and what 'Diplomacy'?"

3. *Book Review.* "Servia of the Servians" by Mijatovich.
4. *Reading* from "Why a Diplomatic Service" by David Jayne Hill in Harper's Monthly, January, 1914.
5. *Address.* "Diplomacy in the Balkans."
6. *Reading.* Library Shelf in this issue.

SECOND WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* Current Events.
2. *Paper.* "Italy's Literary Debt to France" (Consult histories of the literatures of Italy and of France).
3. *Book Review.* "The Disciple of a Saint" by Vida D. Scudder.
4. *Historical Sketch* of the condition of Italy during the lifetime of Dante.
5. *Reading* from the "Divine Comedy."

THIRD WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* Current Events.
2. *Comparison* of Petrarch's sonnets with Shakespeare's.
3. *Reading* from Petrarch's sonnets.
4. *Report* on English authors (as Chaucer and Shakespeare) who have borrowed from Boccaccio.
5. *Readings* from Chaucer to illustrate number 4.

FOURTH WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* Current Events.
2. *Biography* of Lorenzo the Magnificent.
3. *Reading* from the first canto of Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," translated by Byron, or selections from Leigh Hunt's "Stories from the Italian Poets."
4. *Paper* on "The Golden Age of Italian Literature" (the 16th century).
5. *Composite Account* of "Italian Writers of Today."
6. *Summary* Vesper Hour in this issue.

Travel Club

Travel clubs should be provided with Mahaffy's "Rambles and Studies in Greece," Powers's "Message of Greek Art," and Baedeker's "Greece," latest edition. A map of Ancient Greece may be had from the Chautauqua Book Store for 50 cents. The circle will do well to make a Greek Scrap Book. Illustrations should be provided whenever possible.

FIRST WEEK

Read Mahaffy, page 237 to end of chapter.

1. *Roll Call.* Definitions of all unusual words in the above section.
2. *Reading.* "Apostrophe to the Graces," Pindar's fourteenth Olympian ode (Dole's "Greek Poets" and in other translations).
3. *Historical Retrospect.* "The Emperors and the Oracle."
4. *Reading* of Pausanias's description of Delphi.
5. *Original Story* of a pilgrim to Delphi at any desired period.

SECOND WEEK

Read Mahaffy, Chapter XI to top of page 264.

1. *Map Talk.* Olympia and its surroundings.
2. *Roll Call.* Stories of the characters connected with Delphi mentioned in Baedeker's article on Olympia—as Hercules, Oenomaos, etc.
3. *Definition* of "Olympiad."
4. *Composite Description* of the "sights" of Olympia (Baedeker, Powers's "Message of Greek Art").
5. *Reading* of article by Hichens on Delphi and Olympia in Century for June, 1913.

THIRD WEEK

Read Mahaffy, Chapter XI, page 264 to foot of page 282.

1. *Study* of the Olympian games will reveal chances for a social meeting like that of the Brooklyn, New York, Chautauqua Alumni, described in The Chautauquan for July 19, 1913, page 156.
2. *Exhibition* of pictures of Greek athletes, chariots, etc.
3. *Quiz* on above (Powers; Mach's "Handbook of Greek and Roman Sculpture").
4. *Martial Music.*

FOURTH WEEK

Read Mahaffy, page 283 to end of Chapter XI and Chapter XII to top of page 306.

1. *Map Talk.* "Arcadia."
2. *Biography.* "Epaminondas."
3. *Readings* from Schiller's "The Gods of Greece" and Elizabeth Barrett Browning's reply, "The Dead Pan;" Edmund Clarence Stedman's "Pan in Wall Street."
4. *Roll Call.* References to Arcadia in Virgil's "Eclogues."
5. *Story* of Alpheus and Arethusa with recitation of Shelley's "Arethusa."

Answers to Search Questions Published in The Chautauquan for January 3, 1914, page 362.

1. The German Empire, Austria, France, England, Italy, Russia and Turkey.
2. (1) Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, was made an independent, autonomous and tributary principality; (2) Bulgaria, south of the Balkans (Eastern Roumelia) was retained under the direct rule of the Porte, but was granted administrative autonomy; (4) the Porte agreed to apply to Crete the "Organic Law of 1868" (an administrative code); (5) Montenegro was declared independent and the seaport of Antivari was allotted to it; (6) Servia was declared independent and received an accession of territory; (7) Roumania was declared independent; (8) Kars, Batoum and Ardahan were ceded to Russia; (9) the Porte promised to carry out reforms in Armenia; (10) in the event of the Greeks and the Porte not being able to agree upon a suggested rectification of frontier, the Powers reserved to themselves the right of offering their mediation.

A Weekly Newsmagazine

Review Questions

On "Where Civilizations Meet: Round about Constantinople" in the Chautauquan for February 7, 1914.

1. Make a distinction between intrigue and diplomacy.
2. What is the weakness of expediency as the basis of diplomacy?
3. Describe the nature of International Law.
4. Cite two instances of Turkey's defensive diplomacy.
5. What was the most important diplomatic precedent set up by the Congress of Vienna?
6. What religious basis did Russia secure for interference in Turkish territory?
7. Sketch "the status quo" of 1878 and 1912.
8. Why is diplomacy in the Near East under suspicion?
9. What special significance attaches to Ambassadors Conference of 1912 in London?
10. What do you consider the chief purpose of diplomacy?

Search Questions

On "Where Civilizations Meet: Round about Constantinople" in this issue.

1. With whose custody of the Holy Places in the Ottoman Empire did the Russo-Turkish Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji interfere?
2. When and to what other European state besides Switzerland did the Powers guarantee neutrality?

Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

1. Report on any new Municipal Functions and Officials in our own state.
2. Discussion. Simple methods of life saving and extension.
3. Story of the Titanic and Volturno.
4. Reading. Newspaper comments on the president's message on business.

Miss Kimball's Illness

Miss Kate F. Kimball, Executive Secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, on Sunday evening, January 4, suffered a severe fall which rendered her unconscious for a time. She is slowly recovering but is still confined to the house.

A model house, with balcony, parlor, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bath and toilet room was erected by the ninth-grade pupils of the Juncos, Porto Rico, schools, on the grounds of the Third Insular Fair of Porto Rico. A complete set of furniture was also made by the children. Carpentry is one of the practical courses introduced in the Juncos school, under the supervision of Celestino Benitez, the superintendent.

Sunday School Lessons in Greek

We take the liberty of publishing the following letter as well as the suggestion offered to others by the writer. Here is an unexpected development from the Classical Year in the Chautauqua Home Reading Course, both interesting and practical.

Editor Chautauquan—

Dear Sir: I have enjoyed very much my reading of The Chautauquan this year, and have been much helped in my work as a teacher of Greek. Now I want to make some return by suggesting to your readers a plan which they can carry out with a little exertion.

The International Sunday School Lessons this year are in the New Testament. It is a good chance for ministers and others to get together once a week and study the lesson in Greek. On the enclosed sheet the plan has been sketched, and if you think well of it, you might put it in The Chautauquan. I am conducting a class of this kind myself, and find that the members are very much interested.

Very truly,

G. F. Nicolassen,

Professor of Greek, Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tennessee.

PLAN OF STUDY

The International Sunday School Lessons this year are in the New Testament. As many of the Chautauqua readers are Sunday School teachers, it is a good opportunity for the study of these lessons in Greek. With a minister or some one else who can read Greek, those who are interested in the matter could meet once a week and spend an hour very pleasantly and profitably in this work. Let one half of the time be given to those who know something of the language, the other half to those who know nothing of it. For the latter class it is suggested that a few Greek words that have English derivatives be written on the blackboard for them to copy on tablets; then give each day one noun of each declension; then take up the study of the verb. One who has never tried it will be surprised to find how readily beginners can take hold of this work and copy Greek words at the very first lesson. With the right sort of man as a leader, and with the thousands of earnest men and women among the Chautauqua readers, there is no reason why much progress should not be made in a single year. Of course they will not become finished Greek scholars in that time, but they will find that they have gained something that is worth while.

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This department is designed for the use of our subscribers. Among the many thousands who read these columns there are many who want what you would dispose of and vice versa. The rate is 1-2 cents per word in advance, minimum charge 50 cents; 10 per cent discount on six insertions and 20 per cent on twelve insertions.

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JACOB MAZER, Acoustical Engineer
815 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. By William J. Long. Boston: Ginn and Company. \$1.00.

To say that this book is as good as the author's book on the history of English Literature is to give it high praise. And it is just as good. Following the same general plan used in the earlier volume it compares most favorably with the best of the numerous recent books on American Literature.

While it follows the usual method of dividing the subject into the Colonial, the Revolutionary and the National periods, it improves upon the plan by dividing the National period into two parts. The year 1840 marks the division.

The colonial period has received a much fuller treatment than is ordinarily given to it—another marked improvement. The quotations from the writers whose works are discussed are of sufficient length to give an adequate idea of the nature of the works. This is of great value for the student would otherwise not be able to read any specimens of many of the early writers.

The more recently deceased writers, Aldrich, Eugene Field and Mark Twain, receive their due consideration, bringing the study down to the present.

Moreover, the author has written the story so well that it is good reading. Teachers well know the value of this quality. Many good illustrations help to add interest and the book is simply but well made in every respect.

Inasmuch as the author fully lives up to his promise, it is worth while to quote what he says in his preface: "To those who may use this book in the classroom the author ventures to state frankly his own conviction that the study of literature is not a matter of intellectual achievement, but rather of discovery and appreciation and delight,—discovery of the abiding interests of humanity, appreciation of the ideals that are as old and as new as the sunrise, and delight in truth and beauty as seen from another's viewpoint and colored by his genius or experience. One might emphasize the fact that literature is not history or science or criticism or college English, or anything else but its own lovely self. Literature is the winsome reflection of life, which is the most interesting thing in the world, and the study of such a subject should never be made a task but a delight. It might be advisable, therefore, to forget for the nonce our laboratory methods and to begin and end our story of American literature with the liberal reading of good books, with the joyous appreciation of the prose and poetry that reflect the brave American experiment in human living."

Charles Elbert Rhodes.

THE LATIN LADDER. Introductory to Caesar. By Robert W. Tunstall. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents net.

A beginners' book this which attempts a compromise between the old way, so

ardently advocated by Bennett, of giving in order the facts of the language to be learned by heart before extended reading is attempted, and the new type, which sacrifices systematic presentation for supposed interest. Mr. Tunstall's book bears on every page the mark of class room experience. Only a man who knows the sorrows of the Latin teacher would have given the sound caution against the constant use of the vocabulary. The very great difficulty the English speaking child finds is in passing from our type of thought-expression by means of a succession of symbols in time and space, to the Latin method of correspondence of symbol by form or sound, irrespective of order of succession. The chief emphasis of the book is laid upon this question of the all-importance of inflection, not only of the fact, but of the bearings of it. Many a college teacher will find help in this carefully written book, which shows equal command of the science and the art of teaching Latin.

L. P. Chamberlayne.

FLORA TRANSMUTA: A Calendar of Translation. By Marie Bowen. Boston: Sherman, French and Company. \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.10.

The three hundred and sixty-six brief translations in this attractive volume are from the Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, German and Middle English. With eight exceptions, all are in verse. The selections are for the most part from the works of great writers, but even the anonymous ones are admirably chosen. The book is quite worth while. Its calendar arrangement, too, will commend itself to readers who like to digest a noble thought each day.

A HANDFUL OF FLOWERS WITH SPRAYS OF EVERGREEN. By Amasa S. Condon. Boston: Sherman, French and Company. \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.08.

The poems presented in this volume are of more than ordinary merit, although some of them are marred by irregularities of meter which could easily have been avoided. One of the most irregular is unfortunately put first in the collection, thus giving an unfavorable first impression which is, however, modified as the reader proceeds. The poems express the artistic attitude toward life. They are of universal appeal, reaching the heights and the depths of human experience; and there is not a trite or trivial subject in the entire volume.

AT THE OPEN DOOR. By Louise Robinson. New York: Silver, Burdett & Company. 40 cents.

Stories of the seasons are these miniature tales for second grade readers. They really tell a story, too, and in vocabulary and form they advance steadily yet not too fast. The drawings in the text and on the end papers are charming.

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THE MAGNATE OR THE PEOPLE. By Martin Johnson. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar Company. \$2.00 net.

The day of the "practical" man who became a captain of industry at the expense of his fellows is going by. The day of the educator is at hand. Mr. Johnson applies himself to studying the rôle and presenting the arguments for and against public ownership of railroads. Though somewhat heated in his arguments the author is generally fair. "The nationalization of our railroads will bring untold blessings to the people" states his belief.

CHRIST AND THE DRAMAS OF DOUBT. By Ralph Tyler Flewelling. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$1.00 net.

The ever-recurring analysis of the problem of evil—the problem which is presented to every man at some time or other and which has narrowed him to many inadequate conclusions—is the theme of Mr. Flewelling's volume. His method of handling the topic is new, however, for he discusses it in terms of literary masterpieces which have been the expression of their ages upon the theme. The ages of Aeschylus, Job, Hamlet, Shakespeare, Goethe and Ibsen found outlet in dramas that made honest effort to show the struggles with an unworkable theology, with the mystery of pain, with an outraged moral order, with the problem of redemption and with the situation produced by the failure of spiritual ideals. Pessimism and a breakdown of religious ideals mark the thought of today. To solve all these problems, to soothe all this struggle, Jesus the Christ brings help in his teaching of the consecration of the individual life to the welfare of mankind.

VOCATIONS FOR GIRLS. Prepared by a Committee of Teachers Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Weaver. New York: The A. S. Barnes Company. 75 cents net.

In the census of 1900 there were 303 occupations listed and although only 47 groups included more than 5,000 women workers, there were some women engaged in all but nine of the 303. Various lines of work open to women, with average salaries, are taken up in detail in this volume, while several chapters are devoted to discussions concerning the choice of a vocation, the preparation, opportunities for advancement, and so on. Nearly every chapter is followed by a bibliography on the particular subject which it discusses. There is also given a list of schools in New York City offering special training for women. It is satisfying to those interested in the Chautauqua Movement to note the following comment which the book contains: "The Chautauqua reading courses have done much towards helping large numbers of working people to form systematic intellectual habits."

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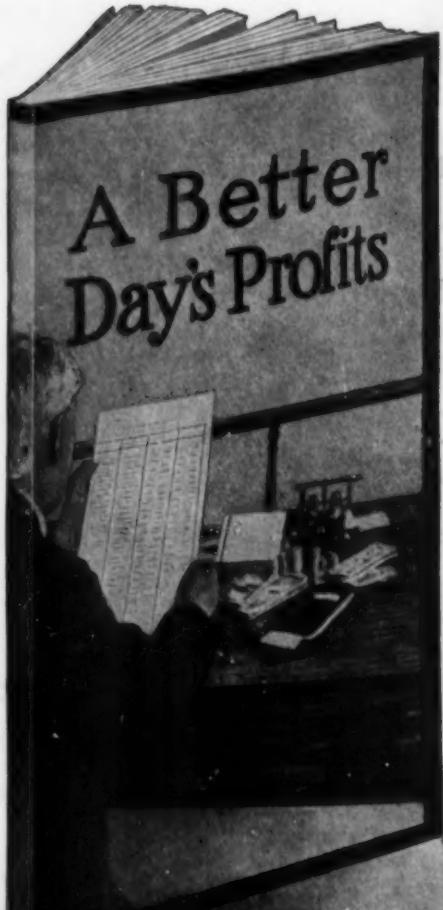
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